THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 9th March 1863.

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Bombay, 9th March 1863.

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Bombay, 10th March 1863.

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With quick despatch.

THE fast sailing first-class Ship HYDREE, of 620 Tons register, D. CRICHTON, Master, will sail for the above Port in a few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to HAJEE ABDOOL KARIM CADOO, the Owner, at Musjid Bunder in Khand Bazaar, out of Fort.

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Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship NORNA, (100 Tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. BAIN, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 14th March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 11th instant.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 9th March 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Thursday, the 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo of this Company will find Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAGNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after 10 A.M. of the day of starting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch a Steamer to Carachee on the 16th March, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Sudasheghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, and Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta *viâ* Calicut by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, Commander, T. VAN WELLEN, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 7 A.M., precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

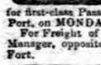
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY next, the 16th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. LOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 12th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons, Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N.B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 12th March 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Anna Dorothea*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain SMITH will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they have left the Ship's side.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the *Anna Dorothea*.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Chanaral*, Captain SHARP, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SHARP will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Excelsior*, Captain SANDERSON, from London, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SANDERSON will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Feronia*, Captain HUTCHINSON, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain HUTCHINSON will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's Deck.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Recorder*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain J. SHARP will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they have left the Ship's side.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the *Recorder*.

Bombay, 10th March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo of the undermentioned Marks per Ship *Excelsior*, Captain SANDERSON, from London, are hereby requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of the same, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

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Bombay, 9th March 1863.

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Consul for the Sublime Porte.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

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PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased, and a Cause Collum *v.* Vivesah. *

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

To-day, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, Cavalry Swords and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices, embossed or engraved.

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Of the general argument the late Sir James Stephen wrote:—"That, in his judgment, if the proof of design arising out of the coincidences there traced between the prophecy and history were deemed insufficient, all idea of proof from circumstantial evidence must be laid aside."

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THE BOMBAY MISCELLANY.—Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall, Bombay.—A copy of a magazine bearing the above title lies before us, and we are glad to notice the book as a praiseworthy attempt on the part of its spirited publishers to establish a work in India in which the literary contributions of Europeans in our Eastern dependency may be brought before the world. Much information of a valuable nature relating to India may be collected through the agency of a work such as this—information that might otherwise be lost as few leisure hours in the best have leisure for the production of *books*, and are out of the way of communicating with *magazines* at home. This *Miscellany* ught especially to recommend itself to the many "old Indians" scattered throughout Britain, for in relation to tales and sketches illustrative of Indian life, we observe that the work contains a well-written monthly summary or retrospect of Indian affairs, and articles giving every information on military matters in India will also be found in its pages. The work is not quite a new one, for we notice that it has stood its ground for more than two years, and from its contents we are inclined to augur favourably of an advance in the literary tastes of our countrymen in the East. It is well got up, and reflects great credit upon the Bombay firm from whose press it is issued.—*Inverness Advertiser.*

This is an Indian monthly which combines in an agreeable manner the functions of a magazine and a newspaper. It has stories, tales, sketches of a fictional nature, and essays of a graver cast, with a London letter summarising in business-like style the monthly chit-chat about politics and literature in the great metropolis. The feature however, which is likely to prove most interesting to Eastern readers is the retrospect of Indian news, which appears to be carefully done. For 'Old Indians" who wish to keep themselves *au fait* with all of importance going on in the country in which they spent their youth and manhood and, at the same time, to avoid the expense and trouble involved in waiting through files of Indian papers, this "Miscellany" seems very well adapted.—*Scotsman.*

THE "Cornhills" and the "Temple Bars" must not be supposed to have the whole field to themselves in our Colonies and dependencies. There lies before us a number of a magazine bearing the above title, and which we observe has reached its fifth volume. It is all, or nearly all, written in India, and printed and issued by its spirited proprietors in Bombay. The tales and sketches are, for the most part, illustrative of life in India, and the magazine forms an excellent vehicle for the contributions of English writers in our Eastern dependency, where most Europeans are too deeply absorbed in the cultivation of the "Pagoda Tree" to find much leisure for literature; and among whom it is, therefore, all the more needful to give every encouragement to a little distraction from merely "material pursuits." "Old Indians"—and there are many of the class in our neighbourhood—will find this work to possess considerable interest for them, as we note that there is an admirably written monthly summary of Indian events. Every information relative to military movements is also given; and any one taking an interest in the "Turf" in India will find, in the Racing Calendar of each month, all the information they may desire. For the better enlightenment of residents in India itself, a monthly article of European politics and literature is transmitted from London. Altogether, the work does much credit to its publisher's, and is very deserving of public patronage.—*Brighton Examiner.*

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Old Compta	"	525 to 526
Old Dharwar Sanguined	"	540 to 542
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	435 to 433
New Variaul	"	455 to 460
New Khandeish	"	422 to 425
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LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
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The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
1	do.	2s. do.
On demand		1s. 11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent	per ann.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4 do. do.
do. 1	do.	do.	3 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 1 do.	2s.	0d. "
" On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland	1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank take charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent.

But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEBBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay: 19th Jan 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
"	on demand	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s.	11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one month, at 3 months' notice..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,00),000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £300,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public Bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies shall be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters including them shall state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasurers of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
3 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
2 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
Sight at	2s.	0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per c.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 21st, 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	Frs.	2-57	cts.
3 Do. Do.	"	2-54	"
On Demand	"	2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent, per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto	3 ditto.	2s.	0¾d. per do.
Ditto	2 ditto.	2s.	do.
Ditto	1 ditto.	1s.	11¾d. do.
Ditto	on demand	1s.	11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 11	Elphinstone (s)	Lowe	Surat 10 March.
	John Stuart	Bernsee	Aden 7 Feb.
	Ocean Empress	McDonald	Newcastle 12 Dec.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Calder	Kurrachee 8 Mar.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Mar. 11	Cutch Merchant	Ashby	Calcutta.
	Futtay Rahimoon	Nacoda	Penang & Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Lieut. Hogg; and one hundred and one natives.

Per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. VanHagon; Mr. Suall; Dr. Weshe; Dr. and Mrs. Marhn; Mr. and Mrs. Brash; and fifty-one natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Cutch Merchant*, to Calcutta.—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Milman.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Beloochee*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Lady Canning*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Shaw Allum*, for Calcutta and Andeman's Islands.
Brig *Nasree*, for Zanzibar.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 11TH MARCH 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—29 pieces E. Teeth, 0½ cwt., Munoree Hurruckchund; 14 cases Chundrooee, 27½ cwt., Assoo Purrutum; 102 boxes dry Ginger 124 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., Kessowdass Goculdass; 179 pieces E. Teeth, 8 cwt. Munoee Hurruckchund; 18 cases Chundrooee 36 cwt. Pestonjee and Momud Hosen Shurufally; 172 bags Gallis 215 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Salamanca.—3 cases old Wearing Apparels; 1 case Surat Toys, Jeevunjee Eduljee's Sons.

For Liverpool.

Tasmania.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Morarjee Jadewjee; 45 bales Cotton, 157 cwt., Gowa Megrar.

Bosphorus.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Hormusjee Pestonjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Jewraz Megjee and Co.

Queen of the Seas.—70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Nurey Kessowjee and Co. 158 bales Cotton, 208 cwt., Gaddam and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 368 cwt., Thackersy Mooljee.

King of Algeria.—1,200 bales Cotton, 4,200 cwt., John Clover and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ludhabhoy Nuthoo.

Queen of Hope.—65 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., J. S. Moore and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pragjee Damoder.

Morino.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Nowrojee Eduljee and Co.; 1 bales Cotton, 3½ Diasaw Manockjee; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Lalljee Natha.

Magnolia.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Madowjee Soondurjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Enderjee Golalchund; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Jairam Visram; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Hirjee Sobhagchund; Joose Buffaloe Horns, 140 cwt., Eturam Datoo.

Wasp.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Culliandass Nesserwanjee.

Herald.—7 bales Cotton, 24½ cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee and Co.; loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Momud Nathu; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Tickumjee Veljee and Co.

Zambia.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 53 bales Cotton, 185½ cwt., Dyall Khatesy; 27 bales Cotton, 94½ Narondass Pragjee; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Pursotum Sewjee; 55 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Thackersy Mooljee; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Husraz Curumsy.

City of Delhi.—3 half bales Cotton, 5½ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 499½ bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., John Clover and Co.; 325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Eranj; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Grey Hound.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., W. Nicol, and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Combier Sons and Co.

Victoria.—600 bags Surseesced, 900 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

Almora.—1,000 bundles Surseesced, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Arundel.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gooculdas Madhowjee and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ramsingjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gocuidass Madhowjee and Co.

Mornington.—31 bales Cotton, 108½ cwt., Muthoora Ragowjee.

Resolute.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Fairaz Luckmedass.

Concordia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Panachund Roychund.

Tudor.—25 bags Surseesced, 37½ cwt., Dewjee Madhowjee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Courjee Hormejee; 80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Asspali Mooljee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bolmjee Wookerda.

Bolooche.—Loose Guano Crusts, 150 tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Cigars, 4,875 W. Leclize and Co.; 2 bales samples of Cotton, Rennie Scovell and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—2 bundles shawls Hajee Momud Bauker; 2 boxes Shawls, 48 pieces Frangopoloy Agelasto and Co.; 1 case Shawls, 27 pieces Jumaloodin Husamoodin; 2 packages Bombay Works and 1 package Poona Toys, M. Rogers & Co.; 28 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Havre.

Giscours.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 144 bales Cotton, 604 cwt., Bomonjee Manockjee; 24 bales Cotton, 84 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367 cwt., J. Sirgfried and Co.; 125 bags Coppras, 62½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Hadassa.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Runchor Megjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

For St. Thomas.

Witch of the Wave.—3,000 bags Linseed, 4,500 cwt., Dorsabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Bosphorus.—3,000 bags Linseed, 4,500 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.; 1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—25 bundles Fishmaws, 7½ cwt., Samjeebhoy Visram; 336 bundles Sharkfins, 102½ cwt., Megjee Peerbhoy; 16 chests Red Raisins, 47 cwt. 7 lbs., Esmail Ahmed Moonsy; 50 bundles Sharkfins, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs.; 14 bundles Fishmaws, 4½ cwt., Premjee Jewraz; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bomjaart; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Sanoo; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Momud Dadan; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Ebram; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rajabhoy Dawood; 188 bundles Sharkfins, 55 cwt., 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Fazul Momud Dama; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee.

Steamer *Norna*—6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee and Co.; 65 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa; 37 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 5 chests M, Opium, 140 lbs. each, Momuddhoy Dhurumsy; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Indore.*—25½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 135 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

Steamer *Norna.*—8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Worsley	... Bombay.
*946	Aucland, (paddle),...	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarie ...	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	...
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Persian Gulf.
294	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby ...	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trelope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge	... Bombay.
*1022	Dalhousie, (screw), ...	... Bombay.
*387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop),... ...	... Bombay.
*225	Euphrates, ...	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
*495	Falkland, 12 (corvette),... ...	... Bombay.
*1459	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), ...	... Calcutta.
	90 Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Syraag	... Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett	... Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	... Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Campbell	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
49	Neroudda, (schooner), ...	... Kurrachee.
149	Pleiad, (screw), Howison ...	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw). ...	... Bengal Public Works Department.
990	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams ...	Aden.

to, but Government declined to entertain them merely because it has some vague notion of doing something itself at a more convenient season.

We must say that if the facts of the case be as they are reported to us, we think the Bassein proprietor rather shabbily used by this *Dog in Manger* style of treatment, neither doing the work itself, nor permitting it to be done by others who would.

Of course Government in the interests of the public, is bound to see that the terms offered were of such a character as it could honestly accept, but with this proviso we think it is not good policy on its part to throw cold water on projected improvements by any proprietor, spirited enough to undertake them, unless indeed it has some great scheme of its own hatching of which the outside public as yet know nothing.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS-LETTERS.

PANCHGUNNY, *9th March* 1863.

THIS delightful mountain retreat was the scene of an interesting ceremony to-day, which will henceforth be regarded as a red-letter day in the annals of the place. By a recent Resolution of Government, Panchunny has been recognised as a Sanitarium, its climate being pronounced by Government to be "more congenial as a continued residence to Europeans who have been long in India, and to their children, than any other Bombay station." Believing that similar settlements might be established with advantage at a few neighbouring localities, the Government have decided on affording them all the aid and encouragement in their power, and have with this view proposed the formation of a Station Fund for Panchgunny to which an annual sum of Rs. 2,000 will be contributed by the State, for the construction of roads and other works of utility and improvement. A Superintendent has also been appointed, vested with the authority of an honorary subordinate magistrate, in the person of the founder and principal land-holder of the station on its now acknowledged footing. The countenance thus afforded by Government to the small band of Europeans, to whose efforts so much of the prosperity of the place is due, cannot fail to solace them for the difficulties they have already encountered, and to cheer and incite them onwards in promoting the welfare of the home of their adoption. Panchgunny furnishes another notable instance of what Anglo-Saxon energy and resources can do for India when favoured by climate, as few short years ago it had scarcely a recognised name. Its hamlet has now expanded to a thriving village. Its various points and eminences are studded with comfortable English homesteads, surrounded by fruit and flower gardens, and the sights and sounds of peaceful industry give life and animation to the scene.

Panchgunny having now entered on a new phase of existence, the residents determined to signalize it by hoisting the national flag in the station. The services of the local architect were called into requisition, and a staff and gear were speedily prepared and erected on the highest eminence of the place. Some addle-cate fingers were at the same time employed in working a union jack of no ordinary dimensions, which when completed was pronounced on all hands to do credit to its proud traditions and nationality. Sunrise of the 9th instant, was fixed as the time for unfurling to the free air of their mountain homes,

> The flag that's braved a thousand years
> The battle and the breeze.

Before that hour the residents had assembled on "Church hill." The prospect from this eminence is surpassingly grand. The broad valley of the Krishna lies below it, dotted with peaceful hamlets and groves. In the western foreground extends the Mahableshwur range, like a Roman wall of nature, its highest peaks catching the first rays of approaching day. The shadows of the mountain groups to the eastward became more sharp and defined.

> The mists around the mountains curled
> Dispersed, and light awoke the world!

At this moment the signal was given: a libation—the contents of a bottle of champagne was poured on the staff—three hearty cheers were given, and the national flag as it rose to its place proclaimed more certainly than words can do that its protective shadow extended to another spot in the dominions of our gracious Queen.

KURRACHEE, 28*th Feb.* 1863.

THE local merchants are waxing wroth at there being no facilities for cashing the new Government Notes, the whole affair being considered in the light of an attempt to defraud on the part of the authorities. The following instance will shew the injudiciousness of the new measure. Some Treasury drafts to a considerable amount were recently presented, and Notes were tendered as part payment. The holder of the drafts of course declined to receive paper, which under existing circumstances, is not cash, but simply an order on Bombay; but was informed that he must either take part of the amount in notes, or do without the money! If people want drafts on Bombay, they can generally obtain them without the trouble of a trip to the Cutchery, but it is most unreasonable that an order for cash should be paid in paper, which is only convertible into Rupees at one per cent discount. It is sheer nonsense to tell merchants and others that, as the currency notes are lawful tender, they can force their customers to take them in payment of any liabilities they may incur. The Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury must know perfectly well that a merchant who adopted any such course as this, would find it impossible to supply his wants in the produce market or to make more more than a single payment in notes; as his native friends would take very good care not to afford him another opportunity of forcing depreciated paper down their throats, until the notes can be cashed here they are in effect, simply orders upon Bombay, and like all similar paper negociable at about one per cent discount in the market. If the local authorities wish to get them off their hands, they must take this fact into account, and in cashing a draft of say One Thousand Rupees, pay the holder One Thousand and Ten in notes; for which he can obtain a clear thousand in the bazar.

The Annual examination of the Town Vernacular School on the Bunder Road, commenced on Friday week and terminated on Monday. The five classes, consisting of 58 boys, were examined in Geography, History, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Reading, the examiners being Mr. Mahdeo Shastree, School master of the Government English School, Mr. Jehangeer Assistant Overseer, and the Kardar of Kurrachee, Mr. Krishnajee. The boys acquitted themselves remarkably well on the occasion, and proved the great interest and zeal shewn by their popular tutor. The school has been in existance for two years and is supported by the voluntary contributions of some of the Hindoo community. Prizes were distributed in the course of the week to the successful pupils. A small grant should be made to the school by the Municipality: a grant that would be thankfully received by the members of the school committee.

MR. H. Plunkett Grattan was forwarded to Bombay in the *Coromandel* on the 24th instant to take his trial at the approaching Criminal Sessions. It is to be hoped, if found guilty, a severe example will be made of him, if it were for no other purpose than to intimidate other swindlers from making Kurrachee the theatre of their operations.

From Upper Sind I learn from a letter in a local journal that at the village of Nanga-ka-Thuhr, situated not far from the river bank, in the Mehur Districts, there was on the evening of the 8th current, a large gathering, about 6000 souls, present at the "Meyla" or Fair, which is held there annually in honor of Peer Menega Shah, who was not a native of Sind. People from the surrounding country evince a burning desire to visit his shrine during the "Meyla," and the accounts these visitants render of the potency of the Peer, as the granter of the numerous requests made to him annually, indeed bear an indelible stamp of the miraculous. This blind credulity of the benighted followers of Mahomet, is truly lamentable, and in this instance it is doubly so, for the fame of the Meyla principally consists in the number of objects it can afford to excite the immoral propensities of visitors of both sexes.

The Commissioner and staff were, I am told, at Khyrpoor on the 16th instant, when H. H. Meer Allee Moorad gave the Commissioner a noisy reception by means of some guns taken, I suppose from Bukkur Fort. It is rumored that the Commissioner will hold a Durbar at Tarootsha in the Hydrabad Collectorate.

The Kaffilla traffic from the interior may be stated as follows: During the week ending the 27th instant 183 men arrived from Khistan and Kolu Beyla bringing with them 811 camels, 12 horses, 294 donkeys and 12 bullocks. From Candahar during the same week the arrivals were: 49 men with 180 camels, all laden with wool, mats, ghee, grain, firewood, hay, dry fruit, &c. &c.

Another batch of time-expired men have arrived to embark for England. The Indus Flotilla Steamer *Stanley*, from Mooltan, reached Kotree with a barge in tow on Thursday, with the following officers and troops:—Capt. F. C. Scott, H. M. 42nd, in command; Lieuts. A. S. Horington, A.W. Burton, W. Sealy, R. H. Ward; Assistant Surgeon C. Cameron; 286 European Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File; 27 Women, and 46 Childeren; Capt. Campbell, Assistant Quarter Master General, proceeded to Kotree to meet the party which took the night train, and came into the station at 5-35 A. M. on the 27th. One man, belonging to the Artillery, died two or three days before the *Stanley* reached Kotree.

The following miscellaneous items refer to the districts of the province. The occurrences are not of a startling nature such as the local reader usually expects.

At Moogerbeen, four travellers, named Morad Matchee, Ponoo, Thanoo, and Dhunnoo, all Bhattias, died from the inclemency of the weather whilst proceeding across the Runn between Moogerbeen and Lukput. A Coroner's inquest was held on the bodies and a verdict returned in accordance with the above. During the week ending the 3rd instant, one fire only is reported as having occurred in this Zillah, namely at Meerpore Buttoro. The value of the property lost has been estimated at Rupees 72-8-0. No lives were lost. A woman named Fatma, aged 35, wife of Nungar Rodrsnee, of Johee, committed suicide on the 29th ultimo, by hanging herself, in consequence of her husband having abused her for refusing to grind some grain, when told by him to do so. As this appeared to the Commandant of Police to be a suspicious case, he has directed the Thanadar of Johee to institute further inquiries. Of course, we shall hear nothing more of the matter. Has not the Thanadar more onerous and responsible duties to perform than to preside over an inquest on a miserable cultivator's wife? Zealous Thanadars, whose stations are not visited by the Captains of Police till the cold weather sets in; a time when they indulge in all manner of sports, oblivious of their duty! Such are the privileges of high officialism in the province. A man named Futty Alli died at Allayar's Tanda on the 22nd ultimo, of cold and exposure in the jungle near Gorechanee; and at Mahomed-Khantanda a boy named Issa was accidentally burnt to death on the 25th ultimo. The Thanadar of Shadadpoor reports that the body of a man, name unknown, was discovered on the road some distance from that town. A horse was close by, and from the footprints which the Thanadar examined, it appeared that the unfortunate traveller had dismounted for the purpose doubtless of obtaining shelter from the rain, which fell about that time, but the cold proved too severe for him, and he died in consequence. A man named Phenoo died at Shadadpoor on the 28th ultimo, from the effects of a snake bite. The District of Larkhana was the scene of a highway robbery, the Dick Turpin being a mounted cultivator who deserted the plough for a deadly weapon, a Cabool knife. The victim was one Rochee, a Bunnia, who, while proceeding on the high road between the towns of Larkhana and Nusseerabad was attacked by a horseman, forcibly dragged some two miles from the road into the jungle, and there robbed of property to the value of Rs. 27-2-0. In the scuffle, the Bunnia is reported to have been wounded in the neck with a knife. The Thanadar of the place having procured the assistance of some of the best trackers in the district proceeded to the spot, and his further report is awaited by the Police authorities.

LOCAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, after the business of the Legislative Council was over last evening paid a visit to Her Majesty's Steam Frigate *Severn*. A salute of seventeen guns was fired by the Frigate in honor of her distiguished visitor.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS performed again last evening to a very select audience, amongst whom we were pleased to notice many of the *elite* of the island *en famille*. The reputation of these performers being thoroughly established, it is needless to comment on the several excellencies of the evening's entertainment: suffice it, therefore, to say, that everything was in the best taste, and the arrangements, as to reserved seats, perfect. An entirely new programme is announced for to-morrow (Friday) evening.

THE following is a list of Passengers proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, Captain E. P. G. Browne, to Aden and Suez, tomorrow at 10 A.M.:—

For Suez.—Mr. J. H. Blackwell; Mr. James Bogie; Mr. Findlay; Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee; Lieut. R. Clarke, Staff Corps; Major] A. M. S. Annesley; and Dr. Gibson.

For Marseilles.—Captain W. Peyton; Mr. N. M. Wadia, Son, and a native servant; Mr. C. Pestonjee and servant; Mr. A. Fulcher; Captain J. H. Cassell; Mr. and Mrs. Rosselet and infant; Colonel and Mrs. Shaw; Colonel J. B. Woosnam; Mrs. Murray; Mr. Newton's child and a servant; Mr. H. Ashton; Mr. E. Lawrence; Mrs. Gray and two children and two native servants; Dr. Wright's child; Captain Marett, Royal Artillery; Mr. Cursetjee Jehangir and servant; Mr. C. Penney; Mr. Peat; Mr. Ramchundra Balcrustnajee; Mr. Cursondass Mooljee; Mr. Moreshwar Atmaram and three native servants; Mr. J. P. Roopjee; Mr. Wassoodew Babajee; Mrs. and Miss Barker and a native servant.

For Alexandria.—Lieut. Anderson, Staff Corps.

For Malta.—Major Malcolm.

For Southampton.—Lieut. S. M. Hay; Captain S. Crowell; Mr. A. Johnston; Mr. D. Campbell; Mr. A. Cowie; Captain R. Wallace; Mrs. Williams and child; Dr. and Mrs. Waring; Mrs. Gorringe and two children; Mrs. Morgan, three children and Ayah; Mrs. Nesbitt; Mr. Crawford's two children; Captain and Mrs. Fagan and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Sangster, two children and a European female servant; Mr. John Escott; Mr. and Mrs. Burtt; Mrs. Strang; Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd and two children; Mrs. Babbage, child and servant; and Mr. G. Sharpe.

OUR Overland Suummary is now ready for delivery The following is a list of its contents:—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
BOMBAY:—LOCAL.
Miscellaneous News.
The Governor's Return to Bombay.
Distinguished and Meritorious Services.
The Bank of Kurrachee, Limited.
Bombay Geographical Society.
Municipal Commissioners.
Annual Meeting of the Bombay Education Society.
OFFICIAL PAPERS.
Paroxysms of Malarious Intermittent Fever.
NEWS LETTERS.
TOPICS OF THE TIME.
Cultivation of Cotton in the Central Provinces.
Commercial Communication with China.
Sir Charles Jackson.
The Khandalla Affair.
Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Sir Charles Wood on Indian Affairs.
Administration of the Bombay Presidency.
Communication between Agra and Bombay.
Coffee Planting on the Neilgherry Hills.
Proposed Census of Bombay.
Paroxysms of Intermittent Fever.
The last Number of the *Calcutta Review*.
Mr. Edmonstone.
The Messageries Imperiales.
Hon'ble Mr. Scott on Cotton Frauds.
Sir Charles Jackson.
INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
Cabul.
The Punjaub.
Central Asia.
Madras.
Neilghery Hills.
Rangoon.
THE BOMBAY SERVICES.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour, Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

Also the Price Current published at this office.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 11th March 1863.

BROACH.—Fair, wind S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair, southerly light.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Calm and fine. Ther. 81.
GOA.—Hot, and partially clouded, wind light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair wind, S.W. variable.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, and pleasant wind S.W.
MADRAS.—Cloudy, wind light. Ther. 82. Barometer 30-12.
PAUMBEN.—Light wind and fine day. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—Morning and evening cool, hot day.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE Legislative Council of the Governor met yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present,—His Excellency the Goverhor presiding. The Hon. W. E. Frere, the Hon. J. D. Inverarity, the Hon. J. Lewis, (Advocate General) the Hon. A. D. Robertson, the Hon. M. H. Scott, the Hon. W. E. Tristram, the Hon. H. L. Anderson, the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett and the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. R. West, Esq., the officiating Under Secretary to Government and Venayeck Wassodew, Esq., the Oriental Translator to Government.

The Honorable the president opened the proceedings of the day with the announcement that the Council would commence with the consideration of the report of the Select Committee upon "A Bill for the Re-incorporation and Re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay." The Bill was then read a second time and passed.

Mr. Robertson then introduced the Bill to provide for the management of the Vehar Water Works, and Mr. Scott said, that although he did not fully concur with the objects of the Bill, he should not oppose it; the Bill was therefore read the first time and referred to a Select Committee to be composed of the Honorable J. D. Inverarity, the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett and the mover.

The several sections of the Report of the Select Committee upon the "Bill to confer certain powers on the Bombay Gas Company limited" was next gone through *seriatim*, after which the bill was read a second time and passed, the bill having previously been slightly altered in its title and preamble.

The consideration of the Reports of the Select Committees upon the following Bills was postponed until the next meeting of the Council:—

"A Bill for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay."

"A Bill for the Regulation of the Village Police."

"A Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code."

"A Bill to entrust Landholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands."

The Council adjourned at 3.30 P.M. until 2 P.M. on Wednesday next the 18th instant.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—10TH MARCH 1863

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Lowjee Muncherjee Wadia, was placed at the bar, charged with having a Plant in his possession, there being good reason to believe it to have been stolen from the Victoria Gardens.

Rama, a gardener in charge of the exotic shed of the Victoria Gardens, said that he missed the plant on Monday, and that on being sent to defendant's garden he found it there. Defendant had frequently been to the garden and asked to purchase the plant.

Bhasker Ramchunderjee, Garden Superintendent, missed the plant on Monday morning, and found it in defendant's garden. He visited the Victoria Gardens on Saturday afternoon and asked to buy the plant.

Prisoner in his defence stated that it was true he had often admired the plant, but when it was brought to him he did not know it belonged to the Victoria Gardens.

It, however, came out in evidence that the boy lived in defendant's compound, and that he had seen him in Dr. Birdwood's employ, and that he was in no way connected with the garden and was ignorant of plants.

The Magistrate, on the evidence before him fined defendant in the sum of fifty rupees.

Wedesday, 11th March 1863.

PERJURY.—The following information was yesterday laid before the Magistrate, in which some Chinese were charged with perjury.

Mr. Verral appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Darby defended the prisoners.

Affourus Alloi, examined by Mr. Verral, stated,—I am a barber at present. I was formerly a seaman. now live in haymarket road. I recollect in the month of July last being in company with one Assee. On that occasion on the twenty-first July, in the evening, I was with him in hay market road. On that night about nine o'clock, one Ajee Chinaman came to my house. On his invitation, he, Assee and I left my house and went to the house of Ajee near Null Bazar. We waited there until about a quarter past nine o'clock, when one Avon, the prisoner No. 4 came there. On his invitation, I, Assee, and the prisoner went togther to the shop of the prisoner No. 4 in Bhendy Bazar road. Assee and I received from the prisoner Avon, each a cup of Chandool to smoke. We smoked the Chandool when the prisoner Avon said to Assee and me "do not go home, sleep in my shop." We both agreed to sleep there. We slept there. At three o'clock the prisoner No. 1 Abdool Rayman came to the shop with five or six sepoys. The sepoy searched my person and the person of Assee. Nothing was found upon our persons. Abdool Raymon told the sepoy to search under the cot, the sepoys did so, and they found keys, a hinge and an iron bar. Those things were found under the cot that I had been lying on, I was then taken to the police station-house. There is no back passage to the house of the prisoner Avon. I never had during that evening or night possession of the keys, knife, or iron bar, referred to. They did not belong to me. I did not leave Avon's shop at all that night until I was arrested by the police next morning. I did not see Assee leave the room that night. He was arrested with me. I did not see any of those articles in the possession of Assee that night. I swear that I was not seized that night with Assee in a gully at the back of Avon's house. The prisoner No. 1 Abdool Raymon lives in butcher's street. His house is about half a mile from the shop of the prisoner Avon which is in Bhendy Bazar road.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darby.—The prisoner Avon sells Chandool, but the license is not in his name. I do not know the name of the license holder. I do not know whether the prisoners Avon and Abdool Raymon are partners in selling Chandool. I do not know that Abdool Raymon sells Chandool. He does not live over Avon's house, a prostitute lives there. The place upstairs does not belong to Abdool Raymon. When I was taken before Mr. Edgington, I did not speak to him, I swear that I know that chandool shops are shut at nine o'clock. I went to Avon's shop after the shop was shut. I did not call the prisoner Avon as a witness on my behalf at the trial before the Magistrate. I do not know whether there is a gully at the back of Avon's shop. At the time I was arrested, five or six policemen, the prisoner No. 1 and another convicted Chinaman were there. The Chinese name of the other convicted Chinaman is Achai. None of the neighbours collected there when we were arrested. I am quite sure of that. When the sepoys searched me Abdool Raymon was present.

Re-examined by Mr. Verrall,—The sepoys searched my person before the instruments were found under the cot. I was searched first and then the place under the cot was searched.

The Magistrate postponed the case for further investigation until this day (Thursday.)

DREAMS OF GOLD AND DIAMONDS.—The prisoners Babajee *alias* Yenkooba Bhawoo and Jamsetjee Bomanjee were again placed at the bar charged with uttering and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of four thousand three hundred and seventeen rupees in cash, the property of Ballabhoy Govindjee.

Mr. Maefarlane appeared on behalf of the prosecutor. Mr. Barton defended the prisoners.

The Magistrate expressed his opinion that the case seemed to be a weak one, but he thought it right to commit the same for trial at the High Court. The prisoners were accordingly ordered to take their trial at the next criminal sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Plea Side Causes for Judgment.

7 Muncherjee Pestonjee *vs.* Narrayen Luxamonjee.
8 Luckmidass Damjee *vs.* The same.

Plea Side Causes for Trial.

35 Samuel Corp and others *vs.* Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttiwalla. (Part heard.)
37 Shaik Tyeb Faizally *vs.* Dyall Mathoora trading, &c.
43 Shreedhur Sewsunker *vs.* Anna Ramchunder.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 11th March 1863.

EQUITY SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Causes for hearing this day.

Aila Ruckhia *vs.* Tazbaee widow and others. For hearing.

Ruttonsey Bhimjee and another *vs.* Gungabaee widow, &c. Ditto.

Hurkissondass Pranjeevundass *vs.* Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass. For further direction and costs.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet *vs.* Jeewajee Manockjee. For hearing.

Hajee Hashim Neemajee *vs.* Hajee Ally Ruzza Shoostry. Ditto.

Ameena Cusban *vs.* Shaik Husson bin Bhiccon. Do.

GEO. TAYLOR, Registrar in Equity.

11th March 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—11TH MARCH 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.,)

Deepa Cursondass and Surdar Muccond vs. H. Gamble Official Assignee of the estate of Trimbuckrow Ramchunder, an Insolvent.

This was an action to recover the sum of eighty-eight rupees, six annas, and six pies, being the amount of a dividend of forty per cent. on a sum of two hundred and twenty-one rupees, money had and received by the defendant, in his capacity as official assignee of the above insolvent, for the use and on account of the plaintiff.

Mr. Jehangerjee for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kelly for the defendant.

Mr. Jehangerjee stated that this case was brought before the Court on the third instant, when the First Judge nonsuited the plaintiffs on account of the summons being improperly framed. Plaintiffs held a promissory note from the insolvent for the full amount of their claim, and as his property was now vested in the defendant as official assignee, and as he had declared a dividend of forty per cent in the estate of the insolvent, he was at a loss to know what defence the defendant could make for withholding payment.

Mr. Kelly said the defence was that the sum claimed was not due; it was necessary to prove the debt in the insolvent Court, which had not been done, before the plaintiff's right could be admitted for any dividend in an estate.

Mr. Jehangerjee said that the plaintiffs held the insolvent's promissory note and upon affidavit would be entitled to their claim.

His Honor.—You will have to prove that this money was "had and received for the use of the plaintiffs, by the defendant."

Mr. Jehangerjee said that in the absence of the plaintiff, who was too ill to attend, he could not go on. He thought as the debt was inserted in the schedule, that was quite enough to obtain a verdict.

His Honor said the case must be struck out as plaintiffs did not appear, and advised that they would seek their remedy through the Insolvent Court.

Lailjee & Heera Nanjee vs. Booder Sivram.

This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and fifty-four rupees, ten annas on a promissory note dated 29th January 1858, being principal one hundred and eighteen rupees eight annas with interest Rs. 36-2-0.

Mr. Jehangheerjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Shivesunker for the defendant.

Mr. Jehangheerjee said as he had attesting witnesses to prove the execution of the note, he would be glad to be informed what was the defence.

Mr. Shivesunker said that the note was not executed by the defendant.

From the evidence of the witnesses called to prove the execution of the note, His Honor said that it was quite sufficient to justify his returning a verdict for the amount claimed viz. Rs. 154-10-0 and refused to allow costs.

Khooshall Jeewajee, Bhima Jeewajee and Sello Jeewajee vs. Mohomed Saiboy Valud Shaik Abdoola.

This was an action to recover the sum of fourteen rupees, being the amount of two instalments on a promissory note for eighty-five rupees, said to have been executed by the defendant in favor of the plaintiffs.

The defendant, who is a tindal in the India Navy Dockyard, emphatically denied that he had ever seen the promissory note to which his signature was attached, and that it had been executed by some other person.

The first plaintiff in his statement said that although the defendant had only recently become insolvent, he had notwithstanding advanced him the sum now sued for, while a former debt remained unpaid. He stated that he was to receive the amount of his old debt, as well as the present one, and with this understanding had advanced the amount.

The defendant said that if this case was postponed, he would be able to bring fifty witnesses from the dockyard to prove that he was not even present in Bombay at the time the note was executed.

His Honor postponed the case for one week, to enable these witnesses to be summoned.

MADRAS.

DEATH OF COLONEL FENWICK.—It is with deep regret we have to announce the demise of Lieut.-Colonel Fenwick, the esteemed Commandant of H. M. 69th Regiment, in the Fort yesterday afternoon. On Monday last the late Lieut.-Col. Fenwick lost his only child by cholera, and the same scourge has carried him off also. He was an officer of gentle and winning manners, and his loss will be very severely felt in his Regiment and by many others who enjoyed his friendship. His remains were interred in St. Mary's burying ground this morning.

The writer of this brief notice sat next to Colonel Fenwick at church last Sunday, and noticed his ruddy healthy aspect. *In the midst of life we are in death.* —*Daily News, March* 6.

MYSORE.

A COUNTRYS welfare depends upon the extent of its commercial relations, and no act of Government, no scheme of taxation direct or indirect, should be framed and promulgated which would in any way impede or dam up the wealth giving streams of trade and commerce.

The Mysore Stamp Rules came into operation on the 1st November last, now more than four months ago and have proved that they fall very heavily upon the people, and the concurrent benefit derived has been of such a nature, that no good results have come from it; for we will put but this query, has litigation decreased? Have Officers had more time to devote to other subjects by the lessening of their judicial duties?

Revenue cannot have been the object of the Mysore Government in the promulgation of these rules, for with an overflowing balance at their bankers that view of the question is absurd; then why such an oppressive stamp system. If it is found necessary to keep one in existence let it be framed, so as to fall lightly upon the people and not in any way to fetter trade.

Upon a comparison between these Rules and the Imperial Stamp Act, we find great discrepancies, a merchant buying produce say to the extent of Rs. 2,500 gives his bill in Madras at 3 months' sight on stamp paper of the value of Rs. 1-8, whereas here he would have to write it on paper of the value of 10 Rs. being 6¼ times in excess. Further no distinction is made between promissory notes, negotiable bills and bonds bearing interest. It is hard for a merchant or tradesman, who is in need of a temporary accommodation to pay a heavy stamp duty in addition to the interest, and these temporary accommodations are often needed on account of the nature of trade.

Although the Imperial Act is far more moderate in its exactions, than the grasping Mysore Rules, still we find the Madras Chamber of Commerce in their address to Sir Charles Trevelyan complaining of the hardships they were subjected to under the Imperial Act, which in a measure paralized trade; how much more reason have we to complain of the hardships we endure.

We would direct the attention of the Commissioner to this important subject, and call upon the people themselves to stir in the matter. A respectful and unanimous petition to Government, pointing out the faults of the present system, would lead to a change for the better, as we have every confidence in our present Commissioner and judge from his acts that he has the good of the country at heart.—*Bangalore Herald, March* 6.

SIND.

THE BANK OF KURRACHEE.—The startling intelligence given by our local contemporary yesterday morning announcing the abstraction of the Cash-books from the safe of the Bank of Kurrachee, and the destruction thereby of the evidence of suspected embezzlement of the funds of the institution, is but too true. Yesterday Mr. Boulton was engaged in investigating the affair. Mr. Plunkett, late manager of the Bank, was then required to explain the motive of his presence at the office at an early hour on Monday morning and to produce the duplicate keys of the safe which Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee, his successor *protem.*, alleged he had not received from him. Mr. Plunkett thereupon stated that he had occasion to go to Town early on Monday morning, he alighted at Messrs. Giles McGill and Co.'s office, and called for a peon; no peon being present, he walked out to the Bank's premises, that part occupied by the peons, and asked the man there to convey a message for him to a Native Merchant in the Town. The peon said he was the only one present, but that as soon as the other came he should forward his message. Mr. P. turned to leave when the peon remarked that he had frequently reminded him to remove some boxes containing his own stationery, &c., and some books and papers up stairs, suggesting that as he, Mr. P., was there they might now be removed. Mr. Plunkett observed, "By and bye will do, meanwhile you had better collect all the books and papers and have them packed ready for removal." The peon went into the Bank and brought out a chest which Mr. Plunkett had sent him some days previously for the purpose of holding the books and papers, and after laying out the sheet placed on it books and papers brought down from the upper storey, Mr. P. accompanying him upstairs. He left the peon making up the parcels, and walked across to Messrs. Barclay's office, and looked into the godown which had been lent Mr. Giles for the purpose of clearing wool, on returning to Mr. Giles's office he was surprised to find that the Bank's peon had come across with the parcels during his absence. He directed him to take them back and on Mr. Pestonjee's arrival at the Bank that morning to inform him before bringing any of the parcels away, and then to employ coolies to remove the cases. Mr. Plunkett produced before Mr. Boulton the Acting Manager's receipt for delivery of books and cash, the item of Safes being particularized thus: "*One large Iron Safe for Books with Duplicate Keys, One Ditto ditto.*" This, we are informed, ended the enquiry as regards Mr. Plunkett; indeed we are told the Magistrate advised that the charge against that gentleman should be withdrawn. This result, however, must not be taken as the end of the affair. That the books have been abstracted, is certain enough, and that they were stolen for the purpose of destroying all evidence of embezzlement is equally positive; but who are the parties who did this, we do not at this stage of the proceeding feel disposed to surmise. A few days more will probably unravel this mystery, and then we sincerely trust that the guilty whoever they may be will be dealt with according to their deserts. The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Bank takes place to day, the proceedings of which, we trust, will conduce to the discovery of the perpetrators of this crime.—*Sindian, March* 4.

A CORONER FOR KURRACHEE.—A rumour is current to the effect that the Government of Bombay are about to appoint a Coroner for the camp and city of Kurrachee. The necessity of instituting such an office in this locality has long been felt as we have had more than one occasion to represent. If the rumour turn out true, it is expected that the appointment will be conferred upon a medical man of experience qualified to discharge the responsible duties of Coroner.—*Id.*

PUNJAB.

IN consequence of the opening of the Railway from Agra to Allyghur, the Calcutta mail is accelerated one day. We formerly received the Calcutta papers of Wednesday, on the morning of the following Wednesday, but we have this morning received the papers of Thursday.—*Lahore Chronicle, March* 4.

WE are requested to mention that some five maunds of Egyptian cotton seed and a smaller quantity of New Orleans having been placed at the disposal of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab by the Financial Commissioner and by a private individual for distribution, and time for sowing being at hand, parties desirous of experimenting with foreign cottons can be supplied to the extent of half a maund of the first kind, and five seers of the second respectively, by applying to Mr. Cope, General Secretary of the Society, at Umritsur. —*Id.*

WE heard some time ago that Sir Charles Trevelyan was desirous of securing the service of a certain Civilian who has earned a high reputation for dealing with such matters, to assist him in managing the finances of the country, especially in respect to re-organizing official salaries, but as the post was not agreeable to the gentleman to whom we refer, Sir Charles has, we understand, selected Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., (son of the late Joseph Hume, M.P.,) to undertake the duty.—*Id.*

WE have been asked to mention in our editorial columns that Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan, whose Pooshtoo Grammar has long been out of print, is prepared to publish a second edition, if there is a probability of the sale of the work. Colonel Vaughan has retired from the field since the publication of Captain Raverty's more pretentious works on the Pooshtoo language; but he has lately been solicited by several friends to give a second edition of the Grammar, which many students of the language prefer to Captain Raverty's. We shall be glad if any Civil or Military Officer who may be serving on the frontier, will, by a line to Colonel Vaughan or to ourselves, intimate their opinion whether a second edition of the work is wanted or not.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are happy to hear that His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, has given the command of the Depôt at Nynee Tal to Major Webber Harris, of H. M.'s 104th Foot, as a reward for his meritorious military services.—*Mofussilite, March* 6.

ON Wednesday morning a decision was come to on the grand question, whether it would be unsafe to allow the Delhi Railway to run through the Selim Gurh. On that day, the Viceroy met the principal Civil, Military, and Railway Officials on the spot and all the pro's and con's were carefully considered. The conclusion definitively come to, was, that the line shall pass through the Selim Gurh and the north corner of the Palace.—*Id.*

THE Viceroy left Delhi on Thursday, and will arrive in Meerut on Saturday. He will probably hold a levee the same day. On Monday morning, there will be a grand review of the troops, including the greater portion of the Viceroy's escort. General Wheeler will command and conduct the evolutions. The Commander-in-Chief will arrive on Monday; but whether in time for the Review, is not known. On Monday evening, Lady and Lord Elgin, and the Commander-in-Chief will be entertained at a Ball, which will be held in the Artillery Mess.

On Tuesday morning, the Viceroy's camp will move on towards Roorkee.—*Id.*

ROORKEE, *March* 4.—At noon on the 3rd instant, this station was visited by dense swarms of locusts. They passed over very rapidly from east to west for about half an hour. The natives report their appearance in the adjacent districts on the 1st and 2nd.—*Id.*

THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

(*From the Indian Empire, Feb* 28.)

ONE of the plaintive cries which reached the public ear at the time of the amalgamation of the Army, was that all valuable staff appointments in India would fall to the lot of Officers of the Royal Army, and that only the crumbs of the loaves, and the bones of the fishes would be left for the faithful defenders of the old Company's Empire. The public was warned of the "grasping ambition of the Horse Guards," and of the "insidious scheming of aristocratic patronage." The Royal Army was, like the plague of locusts, to devour every green herb, which a peculiar Providence had intended for the sustenance of old Indian warriors only. It would be a sad day for the latter, we were told, when the amalgamation would be consummated; splendid political appointments, snug little sinecures, quiet unpretending but not valueless places would fall to the lot of the stranger, and for the old sojourner in this once pleasant land, fate would leave nothing, but what the poet tells us is a "sorrow's crown of sorrow"—the remembering happier things. Well the amalgamation *has* been consummated, and the dire results apprehended have not yet come to pass. We have taken the trouble to compile a few statistics regarding the subject of staff employ, and the following table will shew the reader the proportion of Royal Officers who are in possession of those coveted and well-guarded good things,—Staff appointments. There is nothing in the figures to discourage the old Company's Officers certainly.

Officers on the Personal and General Staff of the Army, exclusive of Officers of the Artillery and Engineers.

Department.	Officers, Comy's Service.	Officers, Queen's Service.
Staff of the Viceroy	7	3
Do. Commander-in-Chief	3	4
Secretariat Govt. of India	4	0
Adjutant General's Dept.	6	2
Qr. Mr. Genl's Dept.	14	3
Barrack Department	20	3
Judge Advocate General	9	1
Divisional Staff	3	3
Asst. Adj. Genl's of Division	8	1
A. D. C to Genl. Officers	3	3
Brigadiers	6	6
Brigade Majors	28	2
Fort Adjutants	3	1
Musketry Staff	1	4
Board of Audit	4	0
Military Finance	8	0
Divisional Pay Masters	6	0
Pay Masters of Native Pensioners	4	0
Assistants on Probation	4	0
Army Commissariat	48	0
Stud Department	27	0
Clothing Dept.	2	0
Station Staff	12	17
Commdts. of Convalescent Depôts	1	5
Medical Officers of ditto	2	4
Army Education Department	2	0
Public Works Department	183	8
Political Employ	419	3
Total	837	73

The above figures to use the phraseology of the Reporters "speak for themsel

THE DISCIPLINED CHINESE FORCE AT SOONKIONG.

(From the North China Herald, Jan. 31.)

SOONKIONG and its garrison of disciplined Chinese, we have the satisfaction of stating upon the most reliable authority, are rapidly assuming a state of tranquillity which neither the city or the troops have presented before. It speaks highly for the character of the men that so soon after the recent threatening aspect of affairs, they have conformed so readily to the establishment of "Law and Order," under the judicious arrangements just concluded by joint approval of the Chinese and Foreign authorities. Not only is the corps and its auxiliary forces established upon a better basis than hitherto, but a system of retrenchment has been adopted whereby it can be maintained at half its former cost, without materially diminishing its strength, and in no way interfering with its efficiency. These beneficial results have accrued from the labours of a commission, appointed by the highest Chinese officials, which has been engaged for ten days at Soonkiong, making inquiry into, and investigating the state of affairs there; and in consulting with General Holland now in command as to the future establishment of the force. Their labours were brought to a conclusion on the 26th instant, when they returned to Shanghai.

Before entering into the details of what the commission has done, we may premise that Capt. Holland, Royal Marine Light Infantry of H. B. M.'s service, and Commandant of Soonkiong, with the Chinese titles of Brigadier-General and Taoutai, has gained the confidence and friendly regards of the Mandarins. We allude to this specially, as the impression has gone abroad that he was held in disfavour by the native functionaries. If such was the case, that feeling is now entirely superseded by one of high appreciation for his qualifications as a commanding officer.

Hitherto this force of disciplined Chinese was nothing more than a local militia raised amongst the peasantry, and supported by various wealthy guilds of merchants and others, such as the Shantung Guild, which is a rich and powerful association. The first step taken by the commission was to transfer it from that position, to become an Imperial force under the immediate command of a British officer, but to be at the disposal of the Futai—the highest Mandarin in the province.

Recent events showed that the mode of paying the force was unsatisfactory and likely to lead to complications at a future time, consequently the men are to be paid out of the Imperial treasury, as represented by the Haiquan Board at Shanghai. The payment is to be secured by drafts upon that bank, and held by the commanding officer—at whose suggestion this stipulation was made. On the arrival of each pay day the money is to be drawn from the bank in dollars, and placed in the hands of the Chinese officials, who pay the troops under the superintendence of a foreign pay-master-general; so that there is a double set of accounts, in English and Chinese.

In like manner muster-rolls are to be kept in both these languages, containing the name, age, place of birth, date of enlistment, &c., of every man in the corps; and likewise every other individual on the establishment, such as coolies, horse-boys, boatmen, crews of steamers—who were formerly not included in the muster-roll—and all to be placed under the direct control of the commandant, who holds the sole power of appointment and dismissal. It is satisfactory to learn that the muster-rolls and number of men previously entered, were found by the commission to be correct: thereby entirely disproving an ill-natured report which had been circulated, that a large number existed only on paper.

The work of retrenchment was commenced by reducing the commissariat, quarter-master's, and military store departments; which had been largely increased to meet the requirements of the Nanking expedition, but with a view to the future enlargement of the force. This reduction included a great number of Chinese compradores, shroffs, and other hangers-on; who held doubtful appointments, but took care to draw largely upon the financial resources of the corps, without doing profitable work, consequently they were incontinently dismissed. A large uncontrolled expenditure was likewise incurred in hiring other boats for public work, of which no accurate account was kept: instead of this a coolie corps of 300 men have been enrolled, doing the duty more efficiently at a great saving to the revenue.

Next came a very necessary curtailment of the steam flotilla, which has all along been a costly arm of the service. Of the number of hired steamers hitherto employed, partly for the use of the force and partly for that of its supporters, two only have been retained—the *Ziangtse* and *Hyson*—and these are to be thoroughly equipped and efficiently armed as small vessels of war, for the purpose of guarding the approaches by water to Soonkiong in case of an advance of rebels; and to keep up regular steam and postal communication with Shanghai. The useless Chinese gun-boats with their crews amounting to some 300 men,—which added considerably to the expenses afloat—have had their guns taken out, and are now turned into cargo boats for the conveyance of baggage, artillery and men; also to be used as floating bridges across the creeks, retaining on board only a sufficient number of hands to act as steersmen, while they are towed by the steamers or tracked by the soldiers.

Of reduction in the strength of the force, the regiment drilled by Lieut. Kingsley of the 67th, has been withdrawn and marched down to Shanghai, and a portion of the troops recently arrived from Ningpo, to strengthen the Nanking expedition, will be sent back. Thus the force is to be reduced to its newly fixed establishment and will consist of 3,000 rank and file, 300 coolie corps, 100 boatmen and the crews of the war steamers, exclusive of foreign officers, hospital staff, linguists and others.

The armament of the artillery consists of two 32-pounder siege guns, 16 British naval 12-pounder howitzers, 12 American 12-pounders howitzers, 4 English mountain howitzers, 2 eight-inch mortars, and 4 Cohorn mortars. These are exclusive of the garrison guns mounted on the walls, comprising four 32-pounders, and two 18-pounders; the whole of these guns are provided each with 300 rounds of ammunition.

The equipment and arms of the force are excellent. First in order is the Body Guard of 100 men who are armed with the short French rifle and sword-bayonet. These men are the *élite* of the corps: selected for distinguished gallantry in the field and general good conduct. They have never misbehaved, either in action or in garrison; and have been repeatedly used to good effect, in suppressing riots and disturbances among the other soldiers. The Rifle battalion, 650 strong, is armed with the German Government rifle and bayonet, and the remainder of the infantry with the new British Tower musket, recently imported from London. Within the last month, the whole force has been re-armed; and equipped throughout with buff leather belts and other accoutrements exactly the same as are worn by the British infantry of the line.

The uniform of the force is as follows:—A bright green turban forms the head-dress of all ranks. The jackets of every branch of the service are made of English cloth, and are cut something between those of the Zouave and Highland regiments: those of the Body Guard are blue with scarlet facings, and green shoulder straps—bearing their designation in Chinese characters—those of the artillery are light blue with the same facings, scarlet shoulder straps, and a broad scarlet stripe down the trowsers. The infantry are dressed in rifle green; the different battalions being distinguished by the colours of the shoulder straps—on which are also stamped the wearer's regimental number in English and Chinese. The whole force wear Knickerbocker trowsers, the colour of their jackets; and as they prefer the Chinese shoes and gaiters to anything foreign of the kind, they are allowed to wear them. In Summer they will be clad in a complete white uniform with red facings, precisely similar to the *Kahkee* dress worn by British troops in India. Thus the disciplined Chinese soldier receives two suits of clothing a year, together with a coloured blanket, which he wears on ordinary occasions across the shoulder like a Highland plaid; thereby adding greatly to the picturesque appearance of the uniform, which has been pronounced to be one of the most convenient and serviceable worn in any corps. The pay of the private soldier is eight dollars per month, out of which he supplies himself with rations and fuel, except when on the line of march or in the field when these are furnished by government.

From the grades of sergeant-major the most distinguished and efficient men are selected, and promoted to the ranks of lieutenants and captains—the duties of these responsible posts being generally performed by them in a most efficient and satisfactory manner. This is especially the case with the Body Guard—which is entirely Chinese, men and officers. The present captain of the company, Yan-koui-tsin, is a fine handsome man 6 feet 2 inches in height; who gained his first commission, for repeated acts of gallantry in the field, and distinguished service while standard bearer to the late General Ward: the appearance, discipline and conduct of his company, afford the best proof of shewing that the Chinese are capable, under European supervision, of being good officers as well as good soldiers.

Last year the force was in seventy-two engagements, and since its formation has been in upwards of a hundred. During these it has never once been beaten by rebels, and consequently has received, officially from Peking, the designation of "Chang-sheng-chune," which, being translated means "The Ever Victorious Army,"—a name by which it is known throughout the empire.

While the garrison at Soonkiong has thus been improving lately in the discipline and accoutrement of its corps, the city and suburbs have been undergoing improvements also. It now possesses a well stocked arsenal and armoury, in which the whole of the arms are fitted and repaired, and the ammunition made up out of imported materials. There is also a well found military hospital, which has been completed since the advent of General Holland, wherein every medical comfort will be found, and efficient attendance on the sick. The ruined suburbs are gradually being levelled, to give a clear range for the guns around the walls; while a fine military road 16 feet wide, with bridges across the creeks capable of bearing heavy artillery, has just been completed from the city walls to the north bank of the Wongpoo river, a distance of about three miles. Nearly the whole of these works were planned, and carried out by General Burgevine, the late Commandant.

While these military works have been progressing, the Chinese authorities have not forgotten that Soonkiong is an ancient seat of learning, and possessed some fine literary institutions before it was desolated by the Taipings. The temple dedicated to the great Confucius, is being restored and rebuilt, so is the Examination Hall, where literary degrees were formerly conferred; and it is expected that next year the competitive examinations of the province will be held at Soonkiong.

This improved aspect of affairs in the city is spreading to the surrounding country, which has been completely cleared for many miles from the presence of rebel marauders. The farms are again coming into a state of cultivation, while hundreds of people are daily flocking into the city for permanent residence, so that Soonkiong will doubtless again become a large centre of population. It is a place of considerable extent: the walls are four miles and a half in circumference, while the main street measuring from the end of the eastern to that of the western suburb through the city, is seven miles and a half in length. It is also intersected by seven large navigable canals, which radiate from it as a centre, through watergates—a new one being now in the course of construction—for the conveyance of merchandise to all parts of the adjacent country.

The foregoing brief but correct account of this important military post and its garrison, situated within two and a half hours steam communication with Shanghai, will serve to dispel any fears from the recent ominous aspect of affairs at Soonkiong; and reassure our friends in Europe and America, that this great emporium of commerce is well defended at its southern approaches, as we have shewn in previous articles, it is to the northward by the British squadron, and to the westward by a line of strong fortifications. While recently the disaffection among the discipline Chinese troops through mismanagement, caused many reflecting people in Shanghai to dread their proximity; now, on the contrary we look to that force as another, and a strong arm of protection from the Taiping invader. Should the system of organization and retrenchment so well begun, be carried out satisfactorily for the future in the field as well as in garrison; it is to be hoped that no change will be made in the chief command, and that General Holland will retain his present position, for which his experience in Taiping warfare, and personal military qualifications we have every reason to believe specially fits him for that important post.

THE INDIA CONTRACT BILL.

(From the Saturday Review, Jan. 31.)

INDIAN questions are proverbially uninteresting to Englishmen at home; and even in India they appear to be so far uninteresting to that section of the public represented by the local English press, that no attention is paid to the arguments even of the highest Indian authorities. It is in vain that the Government at Calcutta publishes any of the more remarkable papers which are contributed at the request of the Secretary of State by members of the Home Council, whose names even ignorance and faction cannot pretend to despise. No one in India will take the trouble to look at them; and in the same way, in England, it appears hopeless to invite that class of reasoners about India who answer most readily to the unofficial Cincinnatus of Calcutta, to get up the facts about which they speak, and to examine the arguments they affect to refute. The speech just delivered by the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is a model of talk about India, without inquiry into any facts except those that are furnished or fabricated by what is termed the independent interest at Calcutta. But, on the other hand, to those who will study them, Indian questions have this great attraction, that they afford the interest that always attends considerable political and social questions which, to a great degree, are to be settled by pure hard reasoning. We can argue Indian topics, provided we have reliable data, with an absence of attention to ephemeral politics, and a latitude of speculative inquiry, which are necessarily unknown in dealing with what is going on in England. The papers in which Mr. Mangles and Sir John Lawrence urged the opposite views of the question on the settlement of the Land Revenue, have for English readers exactly the same interest which is offered by inquiries made by competent though diverging authorities into the more abstruse and delicate problems of political economy. The Contract Bill takes us into an enquiry which presents an almost equal area of theoretical subtlety, although perhaps we may find it easier to come to a conclusion. For although the struggle over reports of the meeting of the Council at which the Bill proposed by Mr. Ritchie was withdrawn; and although the occasion forbade any full exposition of argument, and some of the ablest speakers were restrained by personal considerations from expressing any confident opinion, enough was said to show clearly what are the different conceptions of law and policy which lie at the bottom of one of the keenest controversies that has vexed the government of modern India.

The reasons for desiring a new legislative act, which shall make breaches of contract criminal on the part of those employed in agriculture, are partly political and partly legal. In the first place, it is supposed, or assumed, that the civil courts afford no sufficient remedy, and that adventurous Europeans are deterred from making that harvest in India which ought to reward and stimulate their enterprize. It is also said that it will be a most useful means of educating the natives to teach them, by a sharp and bitter experience, how many things are fraudulent, and to be punished as fraudulent, which they thought legitimate displays of cunning. But the reply to these arguments is not difficult. The Civil Courts ought to provide a sufficient remedy, if the wrong complained of is of a purely civil character; and they do not, either they ought to be reformed, or the complainants have to undergo a little patience, and see whether the new Civil Procedure Act will not provide almost all that is wanted. If the wrong is not of a civil character, then it belongs to other courts to deal with it, and thus the legal question as to the true character of the transaction is the only important one. Whether Europeans are or are not likely to resign their hopes of making fortunes in India because they cannot get criminal remedies against those with whom they contract, is a problem of a very doubtful and speculative character; but if the transaction is not properly one for the criminal law, the natives cannot with any show of justice be treated as criminals, in order to encourage Englishmen to grow rich. We may, therefore, really clear away all other considerations, and attend only to the legal aspect of the question. Is the breach of contract alleged fraudulent in the sense in which the criminal law uses that word? All parties agree that, *primâ facie*, it is not. The ryot borrows money on his future crop, and fails to repay what he borrows. He is in law like a tenant who does not pay his rent, or a master who does not pay his servant wages for labour done. The ryot has had the money, and then does not pay back the equivalent for it, just as the tenant has had the house, and the master the labour, without paying the equivalent. But then it is said that the ryot receives this money in the shape of the money, there are exceptional circumstances which clothe his conduct with a character of fraud, and that penal legislation should take cognizance of this fact. In order to determine this, it is necessary to know exactly what it is that the ryot does.

What happens is this. It is the indigo planter alone who wishes for the alteration of the law, and whose contracts create the difficulty. The ryot does not wish to grow indigo. It is not a paying crop for him. Whatever the market price of indigo may be, the price at which the indigo grown by the ryot is taken by the European speculator does not pay the ryot, although indigo answers as a speculation, because the speculator is able to fix the price at which the ryot shall be paid. It is of no use producing indigo in the raw state, and to get it to market it must be subjected to various processes, which place it in the rank of a manufacture. But all the factories are in the hands of Europeans, and, therefore, there is really no competition. In a variety of ways, and chiefly however, a wealthy planter is able to exercise a pressure on the ryots in his neighbourhood, and he manages to make them devote a certain portion of their acreage to the growth of indigo. He makes advances to the cultivators, which they are to repay out of the crop when grown. But they work with no heart in their labour. All is against the grain with them. They hate the task that is forced on them. They will not weed the indigo in the proper season, and they will not watch the plant in the different stages of its maturity. The consequence is, that the crop falls short of the expectations of the speculator, and will not repay the money he has advanced. In order to recover his loss, he forces fresh advances on the ryot, who is led deeper and deeper into the abyss of ruin; and the end often is, that the planter finds he has advanced his money in vain. The whole point of debate is what ought to be the remedy of the planter against the ryot under these circumstances. Those who wish to punish him criminally say that he has taken money on the understanding that he will honestly do his best to grow good crop; and if he neglects his duty, and cheats his employer, he in effect steals his employer's money. He gives a criminal colouring to a civil compact by a course of conduct which is tinged with a fraudulent negligence. He gets the cash, pockets it, and spends it, and then will not work to reimburse the Englishman who has helped him. Undoubtedly the process is one which opens the door to a neglect which is very much like dishonesty. But it must be remembered that the contract is one into which the ryot enters with reluctance, and which does not pay him. Therefore, the burden of proof of fraud lies on the employer, and it is only in special cases that fraud can be alleged. Mr. Ritchie attempted to satisfy all parties by enacting that a civil remedy might be turned into a criminal prosecution if the circumstances of the case warranted the change. The weak point of this proposal obviously was, that the defendant, who supposed that he was only to defend a civil suit, would find himself suddenly called on to meet a criminal charge, while, if the criminal charge was suggested from the outset, the plaintiff would have the power of prosecuting criminally under colour of a civil action. It is impossible to frame any general penal clause which shall meet the cases of fraudulent neglect in growing indigo, without including a thousand cases that have nothing to do with indigo. Mr. Maine, therefore, who has lately taken his seat in the Legislative Council, and who brings to the discussion of such subjects the subtlety which derived from a knowledge of general jurisprudence, proposed, with great ingenuity that no general legislation on the subject of non-fulfilment of contracts should be attempted, and that each class of contracts should be dealt with by a separate Act. It does not require much knowledge of the subject to see that this was an indirect means of getting rid altogether of the claims of the indigo planters. It would be monstrous that Europeans should first force contracts on Hindoos which do not pay the native cultivators, and should then invent these contracts with a penal character. Directly we descend from generals to particulars, and ask whether these indigo contracts ought to have a legislative guarantee denied to other contracts, we see the absurdity of the demand urged with so much warmth by the friends of the planters. It is wholly impossible that English opinion should tolerate so iniquitous an anomaly, and therefore, there can, we think, be no doubt that Sir Charles Wood was quite right in proscribing the whole of this legislation in favour of a tyrannous monopoly, and in announcing before-hand that he could never give his assent to any act which would give the indigo planters an unjust and exceptional advantage.

BOOKS ANNOUNCED FOR 1863 AND LITERARY GOSSIP.

(From the Publishers' Circular, Jan. 17.)

MESSRS. Blackwood & Sons will publish in January the Chronicles of Carlingford, Salem Chapel, originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, 2 vols.; and have also in the press a Glossary of Navigation, by the Rev. J. B. Harbord, Chaplain and Instructor, Royal Navy. Illustrated by diagrams; a Life of the Rev. James Robertson, Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in the University of Edinburgh, by the Rev. A. H. Charteris, with portrait; and other works.

Messrs. Longman & Co. have nearly ready Incidents in My Life, by D. D. Home (the Spirit Medium) 1 vol.; The Life of Bishop Warburton, with Remarks on his Works, by the Rev. J. S. Watson, with Portrait; Christianity and its Evidences, by John Macnaught; epigrams Ancient and Modern, edited, with an Introductory Preface, by the Revd. John Booth, B. A.; A Narrative of a Secret Mission to the Danish Islands in 1808, by the Revd. J. Robertson, edited from the Author's MSS. by his Nephew, A. C. Fraser; Laurence Struilby, Observations and Experiences during Twenty-five Years of Bush Life in Australia, edited by the Revd. J. Graham in a small volume; and A Yachting Cruise in the Baltic, by S. R. Graves, Esq., Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yachting Club.

Messrs. Bell & Daldy have in the press a new story by the Author of Aggesden Vicarage, entitled The Franklyns; and will also publish in a few days a new work entitled Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster, edited by Rev. J. E. B. Mayor; and Queen Isabel and other Poems, by M. B. S.

Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. will publish shortly The Polish Captivity, an Account of the Present Position and Prospects of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, by Sutherland Edwards, in 2 vols. post 8vo., with Chromo-lithographic Illustrations (chiefly from Photographs) by Hanhart (partly reprinted from letters to the *Times*); German Life and German Manners, by Henry Mayhew, Esq., in 2 vols.

Messrs. Trubner & Co.'s List of New Books comprises A History of the Egyptian Revolution, from the period of the Mamelukes to the Death of Mohammed Ali, by A. A. Paton, F. R. G. S., 2 vols.; A History of Spanish literature, entirely re-written, by George Ticknor, 3 vols.; and numerous other publications.

Messrs. Darton & Hodge have a new work entitled Grace and Glory, by the Author of Our Heavenly Home, &c., which will appear in a few days, uniform in size and price with the preceding six volumes from the same pen.

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have just ready a new novel in 2 vols., entitled A Point of Honour, by the Author of The Morals of May Fair, in 2 vols.

Mr. Hardwicke, of Piccadelly, will publish this day a work entitled 'Essays and Reviews,' by the Rev. Bruce Kennard; forming a complete history of the publication of that work, the controversies and prosecutions arising out of it, &c.

Messrs. Rivington & Co. will publish in a few days, in 2 vols., a Journal of a Tour in Italy, particularly with Reference to the Present Condition and Prospects of Religion in that Country, by Chr. Wordsworth, Canon of Westminster.

Messrs. Churchill & Sons have just ready a Manual of Animal Physiology for the Use of Students, with an Appendix of Questions from various Examination Papers for the last ten years, by John Shea, with engravings.

Messrs. Groombridge & Sons publish this day a neat volume, price 1s. cloth, entitled Monday Morning; How to Get Through It: a Collection of Useful Practical Hints on Housekeeping and Household Matters, for Gentlewomen, by Barbara Hutton; and will also publish, early in February, a new work by Mr. Shirley Hibberd, entitled Profitable Gardening, a Practical Guide to the Culture of Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

THE death of Mrs. Thomson, the Authoress of The Lives of the Jacobites, and Memoirs of Villiers Duke of Buckingham, removes another industrious worker from the field of literary labour. Mrs. Thomson was the widow of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson. Her maiden name was Byerley. A Life of Wolsey, published in the well-known grey-covered numbers of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and a novel called Constance, were among the earliest of her writings; and we now learn that under the pleasant *nom de plume* of Grace and Philip Wharton, she was the author, in conjunction with her son, of The Queens of Society, and The Wits and Beaux of Society, published by Messrs. Hogg & Co. A volume entitled The Literature of Society, published the other day by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, was the last published work from her pen. Her Wits and Beaux, Celebrated Friendships, Queens of Society, and similar biographical collections, were roughly handled by some critical journals, who chose to test them by the standard of profound research, to which the authoress made no pretence. Dates and facts were certainly not Mrs. Thomson's forte. Among the oddest of her mistakes was her publishing Memoirs of Viscountess Sundon, the favourite of Queen Caroline, widow of George the Second—which Mrs. Thomson completed and issued in two volumes, without ever discovering that her heroine was not a viscountess, but lived and died the wife of an Irish baron. The Wits and Beaux, however, and other of her later productions, were amusing volumes of biographical and historical gossip, and were popular as our circulating libraries. Avowedly and anonymously Mrs. Thomson published a large number of works, of which the best known are her Life of Raleigh; Memoirs of the Court of Henry the Eighth; Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; and her novels Anne Boleyn; Raglan Castle; The White Mask; The Chevalier; Tracy, or the Apparition; Lady Seaton, and Widowers, &c.

A Scottish newspaper, commenting on the recent creations of Baronetcies, remarks—'Among the names of the new baronets we should have wished to see that of one who has, perhaps, done more than any man living to disseminate a taste for reading among the working classes of this country. We refer, of course, to Mr. William Chambers, of Glenormiston, the eminent publisher, and founder of *Chamber's Journal*, author of many works having for their object the elevation of the masses, and the donor of a magnificent Scientific and Educational Institution to the town of Peebles. Her Majesty, in doing honor to David Baxter, William Brown, and Frank Crossley, has done honour to commerce; let her be advised to go a step farther, and confer a baronetcy on William Chambers, the people's publisher. By creating him Sir William Chambers, Bart., of Glenormiston, she would pay a most graceful compliment to literature, and gratify the people of Scotland, who have benefited so largely by his various publications.'

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, the well-known author and journalist, has commenced proceedings against the *Saturday Review* for an alleged libel contained in some amusing strictures upon him published in that journal a few months since. The cause—Campbell *v.* Spottiswoode—is set down for the sittings of Nisi Prius in Hilary term in London.

It is stated that General McClellan is preparing a history of military affairs while he was in command of the army of the Potomac.

The new editor of the *National Review* is, we understand, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Professor of Modern History in King's College, London. Mr. Walter Bagehot, the editor of the *Economist*—who, since the commencement of the *National Review*, has assisted Mr. Hutton in its management—retires, it is understood, give similar aid to Professor Pearson.

A biography of the late Mr. Sheridan Knowles is about to be published by his son-in-law, the Rev. W. Dobbin, chaplain of Stevens's Hospital, Dublin.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell is engaged at Stratford in looking over and carefully examining the records belonging to the corporation of that town, and the result has been that the archives will be removed from their present place and put into a part of 'The Birthplace,' a portion of which will be expressly fitted up for the purpose, and greater security given for their preservation. The Town Council have agreed to Mr. Halliwell's propositions.

A new edition of the Library Edition of Mr. John Forster's Life of Oliver Goldsmith will shortly be published, with additional illustrative matter.

Mr. Edmund Yates has ceased to write the piquant letters which have for some time appeared under his signature in the Belfast *Northern Whig*, and which have furnished our sub-editors with so many amusing cuttings. Mr. Yates states that his entertainment at Egyptian Hall demands all the time which he is able to bestow.

The last sheet of the long-announced new edition of Wheaton's Elements of International Law is at press, and the publication may now be very shortly expected. We are informed that this edition is very fully annotated, and has been delayed solely by the necessity for embracing the many important questions of international law which have arisen during the past two years.

A new *Weekly Vocalist*, price one penny, published by Messrs. Boosey & Co., commends itself to public patronage from its cheapness and neat appearance. The first number consists of six 4to. pages of music, among which are, The Anguish Call Me, by Balfe; and King Christmas, by Watts.

An exceedingly interesting volume in MS. has recently been discovered in Scotland, and is about to be published. Its contents mainly relate to the wanderings and extraordinary adventures of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the hero of the '45, after his defeat at Culloden till his departure from Scotland, in a French frigate, in the month of September 1746. The writer of the MS. in question was John Macdonald, youngest son of Angus Macdonald of Borradale, who held a commission in the Prince's army and was himself his faithful companion through all the wanderings and hairbreadth escapes which he so graphically describes. This Macdonald was grandfather of Alexander Macdonald, Esq., late of Lochshiel, and now of Dalilea House, in Moidart. The MS. was written some time in 1747, and contains, it is said, much interesting matter.

A new monthly Magazine, devoted solely to the interests of the young gentlemen and ladies who have imbibed the rage for postage-stamp collecting, may certainly pass for a literary curiosity. It is entitled the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, illustrated. The first number, to appear on the 1st of February, will contain articles on The Rise and Progress of Postage Stamps; The Arrangement of Postage Stamps, by Dr. J. E. Gray, of the British Museum. Stamps lately Issued; Postal Chit-Chat; Reviews of New Works on Postage Stamps; &c.

A new serial tale, entitled 'Squire Trevlyn's Heir, by Mrs. Henry Wood, Author of The Channings, Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles, &c., will be commenced in No. 69 of *The Quiver*, ready 2nd February.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN-WARE, A BAY ARAB CHARGER, &c., ON THE ESPLANADE.

On THURSDAY the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence Esplanade, the valuable Household Furniture, &c. of Brigadier J. LIDDELL, C.B. The same consists of rich Cut Glass-ware, Blue and Gold Dinner Set, Green and Gilt Tea Set, Pink and Gold Dessert Set of different flowers and patterns, a magnificent Electro-plated Epergne, or Candeleabra, with Glass Dishes, and Branch Shades, Cruet, and Pickle Frames, a Set of Spoons and Forks Cutlery, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Card, Dining, and Camp Tables, Rose Board, Tea Caddy, Conversation, Half-backed and Reclining Couches, Easy, Arm, and Drawing-room Chairs, Predieu Chairs, Hat Stand, Whatnot, Tenpoys, Plated and Bronze, 3, 2, and Single light Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, rich Persian, Hyderabad, and Cambay Carpets, a fine full toned Square Mahogany Pianoforte by "Collard and Collard" with Cover, (expressly for India) four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of.)

A handsome Bay Arab Charger, 14-2½, rising 6, sound, and free from vice.

No Catalogues published, and the property will on view from Monday afternoon the 16th instant.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINE, BEER, OILMAN-STORES, &c., IN APOLLO STREET, FORT.

By order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee Dundas.

On or about the end of this month, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his shop, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Trustees of SORABJEE NESSERWANJEE DUNDAS, all the valuable Stock of Beer, Champagne, Brandy, Porter in bottles and pints, Sherry, Liqueur, Madeira, Claret, Sparkling Moselle, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, Old Tom, one Butt of Port Wine, Cherry Cordial, One hundred cases of Oilmanstores, a number of American Timepieces and Clocks, and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX AND EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., DECEASED.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the premises.

LOT.

All that large and valuable Bungalow, situate at Tardeo, on the Breach Candy Road, is pucka-built, situated on the best and airy part of the Island, well suited for a large family, Cookroom, and Out-Houses, Water Wells, together with a large space of vacant ground, sufficient to build another Bungalow in the same compound, containing altogether 8,462 square yards or thereabouts.

The property is now on view.

The plan of the respective Lot and the conditions of sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 11, Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th March 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Cotton Goods, also a large assortment of Household Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Cupboards, Music Stand, Cradles, a few bags, of Corks, &c. &c.

A few dozens quarts, pints, ½ and ¼ pints of best office Ink, pints of Copying do, Red, Blue and Black Ink, Furniture Polish, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste, some colored Flannels, an invoice of new Reading Books.

Will be Sold on Commission.

10 Cases of Brass Musical Instrument & 2 drums.

11 Pieces of Bulle-hide Moles-kin Cloth.

An Invoice of New Books, consisting of Englishmen in China, Adventures of a Horse, Life of Wolf, Lighthouse Helen, French under Arms Characteristics of Women, Summer Songs, Hopes and Fears, Bryant's Work, Moore's Lalla Rookh, Keeping up Appearances, Autumn Tour in Spain, Miller's Chemistry, Falconer's Dædalus, Hornbury's Turkish Life, Cook's Poems, Pollock's course of Time, Graham's Sabbath, Cowper's Task, Tennyson's Princes' Travels in Canada, Robinson's Country, Life of Lord Ireland, Life of Burke, Davis, Carthage, Autobiography of Mrs. Delany, Life and Time of E. Burke, Royal Family Portraits, Cottages and Castle of Spain, and several others.

AT 3 P.M.

A Bull Terrier bitch, 7 months old just arrived by the *City of Agra*.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF BOOKS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 19th, and FRIDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large assortment of New and Second-hand Reading Books, Shop Furnitures, &c., of Hadjee Ahmed Esse, Bookseller; (closing business).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from next Monday.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of 15 Cases of Photographic Apparatus. Full particulars of which will be given in next Monday's issue, or can be had before on application at the Rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH FURNITURE, LAMPS, &c.

At "Langley Hall," Byculla, opposite to the Club House.

On MONDAY, the 23rd, TUESDAY, the 24th, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed by F. Rowland, Esq., to submit to Public Auction, at "Langley Hall," Byculla, opposite the Club House, a very valuable consignment of superior English Mahogany, and Walnutwood Household Furniture, Lamps, &c. &c., comprising sets of rich Cut Vine Leaf Pattern Glass Ware, with 12 persons, a handsome Richly Cut Glass Plated Mounted Claret Jugs, Glass Pedestal Candlesticks with Pans and Albert Drops, Porcelain and Gilt Toilet Services, Earthen Water Goglets with Trays, richly Plated mounting Decanters and Covers, best Sheffield Plated Ware by Mappin, comprising sets of Beaded, Lilly, and King's Pattern Spoons and Forks, some complete in Oak Cases for 12, Tea Services, Claret Jugs, Fish Carvers and Crumb Scrapers, Egg Stands, Cruet Stands, Muffineers, Toast Racks, Salt Cellars, Mustard Pots, Candlesticks, a pair of 5 Light Candelabras, &c., Mappin's best Cutlery, 20 pairs of Tucker's Patent Plated Crystal Cut Glass Bronze and Ruby Glass Pedestals, Argand Lamps with Cut Drops, Reading and Railway ditto, Elegant Engish Mahogany and Walnutwood Furniture, consisting of several Drawing Room Suites, settees, Sofas, and half-backed Couches with rich Damask Home Hair Cloth and Morocco Seats, Spring and Springs, Easy, Office, Devotional, Drawing Room, Hall, Folding, and Light Bedroom Chairs, Cheffoniers with White Marble Tops, Wardrobes, Dressing and bureaus; a splendid Office Writing Table, Tea and Music do., two first-rate sets of Telescope Dining Tables for 14 persons with Chairs to correspond, a Magnificent large Solid Mahogany Sideboard, and a Hall Side Table to match with Marbles and Glass Mirrors, a most select assortment of wood carving, a very handsome large Library Book Case with Glass Doors, a Rosewood do. with Gilt Figures, several first-rate Almirras, and Wardrobes with Compartment for Dress, Shelves, Bonnets, and Hanging Dresses, a set of Oak Pier Tables each supported on 3 Cupid Figures with Marble Tops, Corner Whatnots with 5 trays and Glass Mirror backs, a consignment of Tucker's Plated Argand Lamps, and Chandeliers of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 lights, Pairs of Bronze and Gilt 6 light Chandeliers Gilt Door, Way Posts, Globe and Hall Lamps, Bronze and Plated Wallshades and Argand Lamps, a few Pairs of best office Ink, pints of Copying do, Red, Blue and Black Ink, Furniture Polish, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste, some colored Flannels, an invoice of new Reading Books.

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